CLAIMS

What is claimed is:

1. A method of identifying a source of a corrupt data in a memory of a multiple processor computer, said method comprising:

identifying a memory address of the corrupt data;

storing the corrupt data and said memory address of the corrupt data in a memory location other than said memory address of the corrupt data;

clearing the corrupt data from said memory address of the corrupt data;

appropriating a monitoring processor from the multiple processor computer;

restarting a program that stored the corrupt data; and

using said monitoring processor, monitoring said memory address for a re-storage of the corrupt data.

2. The method of claim 1, further comprising:

upon detecting said re-storage of the corrupt data in said memory address, suspending operation of a processor suspected of storing the corrupt data; and

examining a register of said suspected processor to determine if said suspected processor stored the corrupt data in said memory address.

3. The method of claim 1, further comprising:

suspending operation of an affected processor in the computer upon a software crash caused by the corrupt data.

4. The method of claim 3, wherein the multiple processor computer is a logical partition (LPAR) computer system, said method further comprising:

prior to said appropriating said monitoring processor from the multiple processor computer, re-booting the multiple processor computer system to a standby condition such that an operating system is not loaded in said monitoring processor;

loading a monitoring program in said monitoring processor, said monitoring program capable of detecting said re-storage of the corrupt data; and

completing a re-boot of the multiple processor computer system.

5. The method of claim 4, wherein the LPAR computer system includes multiple processing partitions.

6. The method of claim 5, wherein each said multiple processing partition includes multiple processors.

7. A multiple processor computer system capable of identifying a source of a corrupt data in a memory of said multiple processor computer system, said multiple processor computer system comprising:

means for identifying a memory address of the corrupt data;

means for storing the corrupt data and said memory address of the corrupt data in a memory location other than said memory address of the corrupt data;

means for clearing the corrupt data from said memory address; and

a monitoring processor, appropriated from the multiple processor computer, said monitor processor being capable of monitoring, subsequent to restarting a program that stored the corrupt data, said memory address for a re-storage of the corrupt data.

8. The multiple processor computer system of claim 7, further comprising:

means for, upon detecting said re-storage of the corrupt data in said memory address, suspending operation of a processor suspected of storing the corrupt data; and

means for examining a register of said suspected processor to determine if said suspected processor stored the corrupt data in said memory address.

9. The multiple processor computer system of claim 7, further comprising:

means for suspending operation of an affected processor in the computer upon a software crash caused by the corrupt data.

10. The multiple processor computer system of claim 9, wherein said multiple processor computer is a logical partition (LPAR) computer system, said multiple processor computer system further comprising:

means for, prior to said appropriating said monitoring processor from the multiple processor computer, re-booting the multiple processor computer system to a standby condition such that an operating system is not loaded in said monitoring processor;

means for loading a monitoring program in said monitoring processor, said monitoring program capable of detecting said re-storage of the corrupt data; and

completing a re-boot of the multiple processor computer system.

11. The multiple processor computer system of claim 10, wherein the LPAR computer system includes multiple processing partitions.

12. The multiple processor computer system of claim 11, wherein each said multiple processing partition includes multiple processors.

13. A computer program product, residing on a computer usable medium, for identifying a source of a corrupt data in a memory of a multiple processor computer, said computer program product comprising:

program code means for storing the corrupt data and a memory address of the corrupt data in a memory location, said memory location being at an address other than said memory address of the corrupt data;

program code means for clearing the corrupt data from said memory address; and

program code means, loaded in a monitoring processor appropriated from the multiple processor computer, for monitoring said memory address of the corrupt data for a re-storage of the corrupt data upon restarting a program that initially stored the corrupt data.

14. The computer program product of claim 13, further comprising:

program code means for, upon detecting said re-storage of the corrupt data in said memory address of the corrupt data, suspending operation of a processor suspected of storing the corrupt data; and

program code means for examining a register of said suspected processor to determine if said suspected processor stored the corrupt data in said memory address of the corrupt data.

15. The computer program product of claim 13, further comprising:

program code means for suspending operation of an affected processor in the computer upon a software crash caused by the corrupt data.

16. The computer program product of claim 13, wherein the multiple processor computer is a logical partition (LPAR) computer system, said computer program product further comprising:

program code means for, prior to said appropriating said monitoring processor from the multiple processor computer, re-booting the multiple processor

computer system to a standby condition such that an operating system is not loaded in said monitoring processor;

program code means for loading a monitoring program in said monitoring processor, said monitoring program capable of detecting said re-storage of the corrupt data; and

program code means for completing a re-boot of the multiple processor computer system.

17. The computer program product of claim 16, wherein the LPAR computer system includes multiple processing partitions.

18. The computer program product of claim 17, wherein each said multiple processing partition includes multiple processors.